

SUPPORT PRESIDENT PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Democratic Keynote Sounded by
Temporary Chairman Glynn.

DEFENDS NEUTRALITY POLICY

Advocates Defense Preparedness and
Flouts Militarism Bugaboo—Dis-
cusses Domestic Politics and
Eulogizes Mr. Wilson.

St. Louis, Mo., June 14.—Following is a condensed version of the address delivered at the opening of the Democratic national convention today by Temporary Chairman Martin H. Glynn, former governor of New York.

Gentlemen of the Convention: The Democratic party, in this convention assembled, meets to perform a duty, not to itself but to the nation.

We have entered this hall as Democrats; we shall deliberate and act here as Americans.

If in this great crisis that now confronts the nation, the American people falter, their apostasy will be visited upon the descendants of their children's children.

Disregarding the divisions that make one man a Tory and another a Whig, one man a Republican and another a Democrat, Americans will cast aside the tinsel of party emblems.

From the great, pulsing heart of the nation will come a patriot command to crush partisanship and rebuke whatever is mean or blind.

And when, a century from now, America's children come to read our history, we pray God that the history we are about to make may prove an inspiration to their loyalty.

In the attainment of this hope, the utterance of this prayer we who gather here today have a responsibility that sobers our emotions as it strengthens our resolutions.

For two years the world has been afire. That fire still burns, but thus far the United States has held the flame at bay.

Must Support Principles.

What the people of the United States must determine through their suffrage is whether the principles that have been asserted as our national policy shall be indorsed or withdrawn.

This is the paramount issue.

For 200 years neutrality was a theory; America made it a fact. To win this priceless right of neutrality this nation had to undergo a long and painful struggle.

Where is the American hardy enough to challenge a policy so firmly fixed in the nation's traditions?

The president of the United States stands today where stood the men who made America and who saved America and made American neutrality a national creed.

If Washington was right, if Jefferson was right, if Hamilton was right, if Lincoln was right, then the president of the United States is right today; if the Republican leaders are right then Lincoln was wrong and Jefferson was wrong and Hamilton was wrong and Washington was wrong.

In all the history of the world there is no other national policy that has justified itself so completely and entirely as the American policy of neutrality and isolation from the quarrels of European powers.

Neutral Rights Asserted.

No American who knows the facts can honestly oppose or criticize the policy of neutrality which the present Democratic administration has pursued.

America's doctrine of neutrality never meant that this nation must rush headlong into war at the first invasion of its neutral rights. This does not mean that America will not resort to war when all other means of protecting its neutral rights have failed, but it does mean that America will exhaust every peaceful means of protecting those rights before it takes the step from which there is no appeal.

The issue, raised by our opponents, of the vigor with which our neutrality has been enforced is a comparative issue which can be decided only by comparative results.

When Grant was president, during the war between Spain and the Spanish West Indies, a Spanish gunboat seized the vessel *Virginius* flying the American flag and a Spanish commandant in cold blood shot the captain of the *Virginius*, 26 of the crew and 16 of the passengers.

But we didn't go to war. Grant settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Benjamin Harrison was president the people of Chili conceived a violent dislike to the United States. One junior officer from the United States warship *Baltimore* was killed outright in the streets of Valparaiso and 16 of our sailors wounded.

But we didn't go to war. Harrison settled our troubles by negotiation.

More Historical Facts.

When Lincoln was president this country's rights were violated on every side. England, Russia, France and Spain were guilty of flagrant violations.

But we didn't go to war. Lincoln settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Pierce was president the British minister in this country and three of his consuls violated our neutrality during the Crimean war. We gave these representatives of Great

Britain their passports and sent them home.

But we didn't go to war. Pierce settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Van Buren was president a detachment of Canadian militia, during the internal troubles in Canada, boarded the U. S. ship *Carolina* in the American waters of Niagara river, killed an American member of the crew, fired the ship and sent her adrift over Niagara Falls.

But we didn't go to war. Van Buren settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Jefferson was president England seized hundreds of our ships and Napoleon hundreds more.

But we didn't go to war. Jefferson settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Adams was president France preyed upon our commerce until she had piled up in our state department charges of over 2,300 violations of neutrality's law.

But we didn't go to war. Adams settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Washington was president and, "neutrality" first declared, war convulsed Europe. England and France seized 400 of our ships and confiscated millions of dollars' worth of our property.

But we didn't go to war. Washington settled our troubles by negotiation.

In his policy of peaceful negotiations today the president of the United States follows the example set him by the greatest presidents the Democratic party and the greatest presidents the Republican party ever gave this nation.

Policy of Negotiation.

"To maintain our national honor by peace if we can, by war if we must," is the motto of the president of the United States.

But before submitting to the chance and misery of war, true statesmen that he is, he proposes to put the reason and justice of negotiation to the test.

But, say our critics, this policy satisfies no one.

They mean it does not satisfy those who would map out a new and untried course for this nation to pursue.



Temporary Chairman Glynn.

but they forget it does satisfy those who believe the United States should live up to the principles it has professed for a century and more.

National Honor.

In desperation for a slogan our opponents try to create an issue out of national honor.

Now national honor is not the whim of an individual mind.

National honor is the composite sentiment, the composite reason of a whole people feeling the emotions of nature and following the dictates of God.

And it is for this reason that "the power" to declare war is conferred by the Constitution of the United States, not on the individual will of president, but on the composite reason, the representative decision of "the congress of the United States."

Some Preparedness Ideas.

The genius of this country is for peace. There is no danger of militarism.

We have built our greatness on the resources of nature and the peaceful toil of our people.

With us war has never been a choice, it has always been a fate.

Like the old Mohawk chief who loved peace, we would like to throw the tomahawk of war so high in the sky that no man's hand could ever pull it down. But when some other tribe among the races of men sends us a bundle of arrows wrapped in the skin of a rattlesnake, we want to be in a position to send that rattlesnake's skin back stuffed with powder and with ball.

We deprecate the compulsion but we recognize the need of the policeman on the beat, the safe in the bank and the watchdog on the farm.

The war across the seas has brought home to us the fear that as long as men are men and nations nations, wars will continue.

For these reasons this administration has done more for our army and our navy than any administration in our history.

The Democratic party advocates and seeks preparedness, but it is preparedness for defense, not preparedness for aggression.

Our National Soul.

These, then, are the principles that have been asserted and followed by the president of the United States during the past two years—that the United States shall not embroil itself in European strife, that the United States shall endeavor to maintain friendly and cordial relations with every other nation and that the United States shall firmly assert and maintain and be prepared to assert and

maintain its neutral rights against every belligerent.

This convention must make it plain that all divisions among the American people stop at the ocean's edge.

Over and above every other reason that the nation may have for upholding its president, is the necessity of proving to the world that we are a united people.

So long as the other nations of the earth realize that the millions under America's flag think as one, believe as one and act as one in the face of foreign war, we shall be free from foreign intrigue, and all that it entails.

High above every other issue that this convention offers to the American people we must therefore write a vindication of American loyalty.

Our Domestic Policies.

Four years ago the people of this country entrusted their government to a man and to a party who promised that they would liberate the nation from the chains of industrial tyranny, who pledged themselves to break down the barriers behind which special privilege sat entrenched; who engaged themselves to emancipate business, to throw wide the gate of lawful enterprise, to restore to the men and women of America the paths of progress which had been choked and blocked by long years of invisible government.

That promise has been kept; that pledge has been redeemed. We must content ourselves here with a brief consideration of the great landmarks which chart the change from government for the fortunate few to an even-handed government in the interest of all.

The first of these is the federal reserve act which freed the business man and the farmer from the financial domination of the money changers and lifted the menace of panic from our industrial life.

In the same spirit and with the same motive that inspired the federal reserve act this administration has devoted itself to the stimulation of American industry, agriculture and trade through all the agencies of government.

New Meaning to Laws.

It has given a new meaning and a new force to the laws restraining big business from stifling competition.

It has created a trade commission to afford to business generally a more direct and prompt administration of the laws relating to business.

It has established government representatives throughout the world, whose sole duty is to foster the expansion of American trade.

It has created a closer union of economic, commercial and financial interests between the United States and the nations of South America.

It has declared in language that no court and no employer can compel his men to work for him against their will.

It has freed the farmer from the chains of a financial system which was devised for business and not for farming.

I cannot close this review of what the present administration has accomplished without adverting to its courageous and statesmanlike solution of the nation's tariff problem.

Of all the tariffs we ever enacted this is the fairest and the best.

By the Underwood law this administration has taken the tariff out of politics; by the new tariff commission it proposes to take politics out of the tariff.

Under the present administration the United States has enjoyed a wonderful era of good business and good times.

Floodtide of Prosperity.

The flood-tide of our prosperity has risen to such an unprecedented height that the only limit to trade is our ability to make and transport the commodities demanded at home and abroad.

The purchasing power of our people is greater than that of any other people on the globe. Never was there as much money in our vaults as today.

Nowhere else on earth is there a more equitable distribution of what the energy of labor hammers into existence out of the material which capital places in its hand.

Measured by every possible standard—by the volume of exports and imports, by the condition of labor by the rate of wages, by the size of bank deposits and clearing-house returns, by the balance of trade or by the amount of gold in the country, by any and all of these standards, this country today is enjoying prosperity such as no other country has ever enjoyed before.

Wilson the Man.

Americanism and peace, preparedness and prosperity—these are the issues upon which the Democratic party stands, and the heart of Democracy swells with pride that is more than a pride of party, as it hails the man, who has asserted this Americanism, assured this peace, advocated this preparedness and produced this prosperity.

The man who is president of the United States today has measured up to the best traditions of a great office.

And when the history of these days comes to be written, and the children of tomorrow read their nation's story, when time shall have dispelled all misconception, and the years shall have rendered their impartial verdict, one name will shine in golden splendor upon the page that is blackened with the tale of Europe's war, one name will represent the triumph of American principles over the hosts of darkness and of death.

That name will be the name of Woodrow Wilson, president and president to be.

At it, the fashionable may call it fable, the selfish and dissipated may affect to despise it; but the holy passion is surely of heaven, and is made evil by the corruptions of those whom it was sent to bless and preserve.

Mordant.

A Tonic King.

"He's worth a million, you say?" "And every cent of it blood money." "Made in war stocks?" "Oh, no; he manufactures one of the patent purifiers."

Indiana Family Feared Lost.

Mobile, Ala.—The coast guard cutter *Tallapoosa* is searching the gulf for J. H. Jennings, a wealthy real estate man of Rockport, Ind., who with his wife and child, it is feared, have been lost in recent storms on the gulf.

Sunday Cuts Out New York.

Kansas City Mo.—The New York City campaign planned for the first of next year by Billy Sunday has been postponed. Buffalo and Los Angeles will get the time that was to have been given New York.

Aviator Falls 5,000 Feet.

Pensacola, Fla.—Lieut. R. C. Sufley, U. S. N., was killed when his aeroplane, its rudder broken, fell 5,000 feet landing on Santa Rosa Island. Sufley was 32 years old. He was born in Kentucky.

Two Sisters in Auto Killed.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Mrs. Arthur Stors and Mrs. Edith Bartlett of Omaha were killed and Mrs. Nellie Hart and Miss Lillian Jensen, the latter of Audubon, were fatally injured when a train hit their auto.

MacMillan Relief Ship Chartered.

New York.—The steamship *Denmark* has been chartered to go to the relief of Donald B. MacMillan's Crocker Land Expedition. It is announced by the American Museum of Natural History.

Striking Potters Return to Work.

East Liverpool.—Five thousand pottery returned to work in the tableware potteries here and in the West Virginia towns when the National Brotherhood of Co-operative Potters refused to recognize the strike.

RUSSIANS TAKING MORE PRISONERS

AUSTRIANS FAIL TO CHECK
CAZAR'S MEN, AND GERMANS
ARE HELPING.

ITALIANS RETREAT FURTHER

Vienna Claims Capture of 12,000 Prisoners This Month—Constantine Demobilizes Greek Army—Natives Restless.

Petrograd, Russia.—The official communication issued by the Russian war office follows:

"The battle continues in Volhynia and Galicia, the Austrians trying to check the development of our offensive on their pierced front. German reinforcements have arrived from the region north of Polissie. Many Germans are among the prisoners taken."

"The number of our prisoners is constantly increasing. In addition to 958 officers and over 51,000 men already announced, we took in the course of the recent fighting an additional 185 officers and 13,714 men, making our total of captures in the recent operations 1,143 officers and over 64,714 men."

"Five German aviators raided the town of Logichine, north of Pinsk, dropping 50 bombs. One of the machines was brought down by our artillery inside the German lines."

Germans Repulsed at Hill 304.

London, England.—The Germans, after their successful thrust in the Thiaumont Farm, have ceased for the moment their infantry attacks against this section of the Verdun front, Paris reports.

Their artillery bombardment, however, has continued to be heavy in the region south of the Thiaumont Farm, in the Chapire wood, in the Pumin wood and south of Dambloup. On the left bank of the Meuse several attacks by German infantry against Hill 304 have been repulsed.

Under the pressure of infantry and artillery attacks the Italian troops have withdrawn to new positions in the zone east of Asiago and east of the Campomello Valley.

This is admitted by Rome, and Vienna officially claims further gains on the Asiago Highlands. The Austro-Hungarians report the number of Italians taken prisoner since the beginning of the month as 12,400.

King Constantine has signed an order demobilizing 12 classes of the Greek army, amounting to 150,000 men. Paris considers this action as being the result of pressure by the entente allies. The demobilizing order, it is reported from Athens, may bring about the downfall of the Skoulas ministry.

WILL ENFORCE GREEK UNITY

Acting as Result of Athens Negotiations With Germany and Bulgaria.

Paris, France.—The official press bureau states that the entente allies have notified the Greek government that as a result of its negotiations with Bulgaria and Germany they would take all measures necessary to enforce the treaties safeguarding Greek unity and the Greek constitution. These treaties, moreover, are binding on the reigning dynasty, Greece is informed.

In consequence, the Greek commander of the port of Saloniki has been replaced by a French naval officer, and every port has been refused to Greek ships from Kavala. Moreover, an embargo has been placed on Greek ships to French ports.

LAUNDRIES ARE CLOSING UP

London Women Busy in Munition Factories Give Up Jobs in Clothes Cleansing Establishments.

London, England.—The number of women "postmen" in London has increased from 500 to 1,000.

The municipality of St. Helens, Lancashire, named one of its new thoroughfares "Verdun street."

It takes over \$5,000,000 a month to run Britain's war in South Africa, according to official figures received here.

Because 10,000 women of Acton, a London suburb, have taken to munition factories, about 40 laundries have been closed since the beginning of the war.

Lyman Gets 18 Months.

New York.—John Grant Lyman was sentenced to 18 months in the Atlanta penitentiary after his conviction on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

Preparing to Move Capital.

Athens.—Preparations are being made to remove the Greek government from Athens to Larissa. Political unrest throughout the kingdom is growing as a result of the renewal of the blockade by the allies.

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LAUNCH OF DESTROYER WILKES



The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Wilkes sliding down the ways at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, and, on the left, Miss Carrie McIver, who christened the new vessel. The Wilkes is 315 feet long, displaces 1,110 tons and has a contract speed of 29 1/2 knots.

GERARD DENIES INTERVIEW

WAS ASKED TO INDORSE PAPER BUT REFUSED

National Zeitung Published Article Concerning Wilson's Views of European Peace.

Berlin, Germany.—The American ambassador, James W. Gerard, has repudiated an interview recently attributed to him on the subject of President Wilson's peace efforts, the Overseas News Agency says. The ambassador is quoted as asserting that Count Friedrich von Westarp, conservative leader in the Reichstag, desired Mr. Gerard to have a spurious interview published some time ago, but that the ambassador declined.

According to the news agency, a manuscript containing a copy of the spurious interview was submitted to Mr. Gerard with the idea that it was to have been published in the National Zeitung, but the ambassador refused to sanction it, declaring it was untrue.

The National Zeitung published what was represented to be an interview with Mr. Gerard, which was referred to in a cable dispatch from Berlin as bearing on its face indications of unauthenticity. The ambassador was quoted as saying he believed peace was only a few months off and as referring to President Wilson's peace utterances in connection with the presidential campaign.

In the Reichstag Count von Westarp declared his uncompromising opposition to President Wilson as a peace mediator.

AMERICANS FLEE TO BORDER

Washington.—Anti-American demonstrations in Northern Mexico continue, according to official advisers, particularly in the states of Chihuahua, San Luis Potosi and Nuevo Leon, and although the manifestations thus far have been confined mostly to speech-making, consular agents have reported that the temper of the people appears such that any eventualities might be possible.

Americans are leaving for the border in steadily increasing numbers. Under previous instructions, state department agents in Mexico are giving every possible aid. In addition border agents have been instructed to urge those seeking to return to Mexico to stay on the American side border for the present.

62 SHIPS ENGAGED IN FIGHT

Berlin, Germany.—The loss of 11 warships in the battle with the British off Jutland is now admitted by the admiralty. They are one battle cruiser, one ship of the line of older construction, four small cruisers and five torpedo boats.

Sixty-two first line ships were engaged on both sides, it is stated, not counting light cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines.

Edison Assistant Dies.

East Orange, N. J.—Jonas Walter Aylsworth, 47, chemist and inventor of the fluorescent device for the X-ray, for 26 years associated with Thomas A. Edison, is dead at his home.

Former Indian Fighter Dies.

New York.—Francis Long, Indian fighter, explorer and official weather forecaster in this city for many years, is dead at his home after a stroke of apoplexy.

Gramps Will Enlarge Ship Plant.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The purchase of 45 acres Petty's Island in the Delaware River by the Cramp's for an enlargement of their shipbuilding plant and the construction of a large oil refinery by the Crew-Levick company has been confirmed.

Bandits Smoke as They Go to Death.

Deming, N. M.—Smoking cigarettes as they mounted the scaffold, two of the Mexican bandits who rode with Villa in the Columbus massacre, paid for the crime with their lives.

"Muster Day" for Illinois.

Chicago—June 24 will be proclaimed by Gov. Edward F. Dunne as "muster day" throughout Illinois, when an attempt will be made to bring the state's land and water forces to full strength.

Seven Held in Robbery.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A \$10,000 jewelry robbery in Kansas City, Mo., was cleared up by the arrest of a man giving the name of Robert Stone, whose confession has resulted in the detention of seven men.

Let It Go at That.

Peckem: Why is the telephone like matrimony, my dear? Mrs. Peckem: Oh, I suppose it's because one doesn't always get the right party.

Peckem: That's isn't the right answer—but it is good, and we'll let it go at that.

Good Excuse.

Church: He writes all his letters on a typewriter. Gotham: That's so he'll have something to blame for the bad spelling.

Social Amities.

Froud Mother: This is a toy tea set my little girl has for afternoon parties. She likes to serve make-believe tea and make-believe sandwiches. It's a harmless fancy. Guest: Perfectly! I've been to grown-up affairs where they did it!

A Practical Sign.

"Do you believe in preparedness?" "Of the most up-to-date kind. I've just turned back every clock in the house."

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